

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
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## HOWARD ATKINSON AGAIN.

Certain of Mr. Edward Atkinson's statements at the late New England dinner given in Springfield, Mass., which were republished in these columns yesterday also involve the question of historical accuracy. Mr. Atkinson said, alluding to the landing of the missionaries in Hawaii, "we found there a large number of happy, contented people. They enjoyed their lands and lives."

This is the statement made by an educated writer, a man who unquestionably prides himself on his accuracy in the research for facts. He is clearly under some strange spell that prevents the use of the ordinary intuitions of a student. Excluding the relations of the missionaries with the people of these islands in the early part of the century, as an affair involving bitter differences of opinion, the actual social and political condition of the natives has a scientific interest, as the conditions of other nationalities have.

The early voyagers, the traders, the whalers, have generally agreed upon the social condition of these "happy and contented people" as Mr. Atkinson calls them. Not a native owned a square foot of land. Not even a chief owned land. The population had greatly diminished through wars. Cook's and Vancouver's men had spread loathsome diseases among the natives. The cure of sickness was in the hands of soothsayers. Ignorance and superstition were universal.

Whether the people were "contented and happy" depends upon the definition of these words. In one sense the natives, with a good digestion, with leisure to bask in the sun, or to indulge in the sweet pleasure of burning their enemies alive, are quite as happy, and indeed may be more happy than a modern millionaire who takes no enjoyment in books and art and nature, besides being confronted day and night, if he is a Christian, with the distressing apparition of the camel trying to plunge through the eye of a needle. There is a school of radical philosophers who believe that the true savage has nothing to envy in the lot of his civilized brother. But Mr. Atkinson has not, heretofore, professed this creed. A fair inference from all his interesting writings is that the institutions and customs and social arrangements of the old Bay State, are on the whole preferable to the state of the "untutored" savage.

Perhaps Mr. Atkinson's knowledge of the joys and sorrows of the savage life are derived from such works as "Typee," by Herman Melville, although we strongly suspect that he is the guileless victim of Capt. Julius A. Palmer's "Romances from the forest or among the 400 on a coconut island."

As it was the custom among the natives, before the advent of the missionaries to neglect the aged and frequently to bury them alive, when they became useless, and infanticide was openly practiced, Mr. Atkinson may have seen in these usages the sources of true social contentment, and mourns their absence in the country within sight of Bunker's hill.

Mr. Atkinson's statement, if correct, is certainly a powerful argument against the need of any evolution or improvement in man.

## CARL SCHURZ.

Carl Schurz is the President of the Civil Service Reform Association. The professional patriots despise him. He is opposed to Expansion. The professional politicians and patriots hate him. He opposed Hawaiian annexation and persisted in making incorrect statements regarding the conduct of the men who led our revolution. So, many of us especially dislike him. Schurz was a refugee from Germany where he had, when a young man, preached democracy. He mastered the English language with rapidity. During the political campaign of 1860, he made a series of speeches in the West on behalf of Lincoln, that arrested the attention of the country, by reason of their vigor and eloquence. He did more than any man, during that period, to influence the great German vote in favor of the rising Republican party. When the Civil war began, Mr. Lincoln gave him the rank of general. He did much to fill the army with German recruits. The Republican leaders, after the war, relied upon his great influence with the German population, to secure their votes for the Republican party. President Hayes made him Secretary of the Interior. There his influence began to decline. He was not a politician, and refused to allow the "boys" to conduct his office. The machine hated him, because he was impracticable.

He had done a vast service in standing by Lincoln in the dark days, but

the party mistrusted him, because he would not take orders from the house. His habits of thought are now too strongly fixed to allow him to swallow the theory of expansion. He was a great and loyal actor in the crisis that involved the division of the nation. He placed the united nation under the deepest obligations to make him for all time, one of its great benefactors. He retains today the love and admiration of those who know well the history of their country during the last forty years. But the professional patriots and politicians read only the history of "today," and have no reverence for his great work as one of the nation builders.

## THE CULTIVATION OF GINGER.

In the American Journal of Pharmacy is an elaborate article on the cultivation of ginger as a commercial product in the island of Jamaica.

It is an important article of commerce. In the judgment of the writer, from 25,000 to 50,000 of the people are more or less dependent upon it for ready money. In 1896 the amount exported was 1,906,609 lbs. The estimates are that only 250 acres of land are under the cultivation of this sort in large farms. It is mainly grown in small patches near the homes of the poorer people, so that they can, at odd moments, tend them. In the cultivation of this plant the labor of the women and children is important. The average yield is from 1000 to 1500 pounds per acre, and the price is about 12 cents per pound. The plants are set out in March and April and are harvested in December and January. There is also a ratoon crop. It is said that the crop is an exhaustive one, but there do not appear to be any serious attempts to provide an adequate fertilizer. Much land upon which coffee and ginger have been cultivated has been abandoned. This is largely due to a failure to preserve the fertility of the soil.

Here apparently, then, is a simple industry which, if properly introduced in these islands would bring a comfortable income to native, Portuguese and Asiatic families, without interfering with the regular occupations of the men. If it is successful in Jamaica, it surely can be made successful here. The introduction of this industry, as well as that of the cultivation of the vanilla bean, and the perfume flowers, has a philanthropic side to it.

Every new industry needs a Moses, a man with intelligence, energy and pluck to work out the problem, simple as it is, and convert the unbelievers. Here is an agricultural resource, but there is no brain to grasp it and make it useful.

Several of our young men are devoting themselves to certain phases of missionary work. But this highly important missionary work of teaching men and women and children how to feed and clothe themselves, as a preparation for better living and thinking is not understood or urged by the community.

We are, as communities usually are, profoundly ignorant of the real relation of religion to life. A hungry man, however, "good" he may be, prefers a sandwich to the richest spiritual food, and where the struggle for existence is the closest, there is the least progress in the religious life.

The apostles of Christian civilization who know how to make the twin screws of religion and industry drive, with harmony and complementary force, the vessel of progress, belong to the new breed of missionaries. If there was as much interest in encouraging the few Apostles here and others ready to join them, as there is in worshipping the sugar god, we would soon see some flourishing small industries in operation which would stand as joint religious and secular work—the agency of the twin screws.

## AT A BANQUET.

At the annual banquet of the New England Society held in Charleston, S. C., on December 21st, Senator Hoar was the principal speaker. This conservative representative of New England thought was received with much enthusiasm. He said that he believed the white and colored races in the South were on the whole dwelling together in peace and harmony, "under the silent and sure law by which always the superior leads, and the inferior follows."

The occasion of the speech and the trend of thought in the speech show a marvelous change in the public thought of the north during the last fifteen years. Senator Hoar witnessed some of the advanced thought of the South on the liquor question. The wines selected for the banquet were seized by the State dispensary constables, and the descendants of the Puritans with their friends would have had a "dry" feast, if Senator McLauren had not persuaded his brother-in-law, the governor of the State to order a release of the prohibited stuff. The luxurious descendants of the Pilgrims decline to honor the memory of the father by using that venerable beverage known in ancient days as "applejack" or "Jersey lightning."

## MET THE LAW.

The international law providing for the declaration of neutrality in the event of war was the immediate cause of Dewey's attack upon, and victory over, the Spanish fleet at Manila.

Prof. Hoile of Harvard, the eminent naval constructor and authority on the efficiency of war ships seems to think that Dewey showed his great capacity in the work preliminary to the naval engagement. The engagement itself was almost a trivial affair in the singular inequality of the opposing forces.

Upon this declaration of war Admiral Dewey was turned out of Hong-Kong, and all of the Asiatic ports were closed to him. He was also seven thousand miles from home. He was at once forced to make a port and supply station for his ships or fly the home pennant. He chose to make his own port, bore away for Manila and caught the Spanish fleet before it could scatter.

While the people are shouting over his victory in the destruction of an ill-conditioned Spanish fleet, the students in history see that Dewey's renown will rest mainly on his daring method of meeting the emergency caused by the neutral proclamations. Suddenly driven out to sea, by the rules of international law, seven thousand miles away from his base of supplies, he selected the stronghold of the Spaniards for refuge in Asiatic waters. Nelson could not have done better. Farragut, running the fire of the forts on the Mississippi could not have done better. The men behind the guns quickly settled the conflict of blood and iron. But the glory of the affair is with the brain that was confronted with an emergency arising out of international law; that observed and yet triumphed over the regulations of international law by suddenly creating an American port in Asiatic waters.

## KITCHENER'S TEETOTALERS.

The advocates of total abstinence should be delighted over the regulations of the British war department on the matter of the use of alcohol. A brief account of them appears in another column. Lord Kitchener's superb victories in the Sudan were won by an army of teetotalers.

The advocates of total abstinence must not, however, forget that the reason why it was possible to conduct a "dry" military campaign is that Lord Kitchener had the sense and the ability to create the proper condition for enforcing this rule. The army was amply supplied with all the material that human ingenuity could devise to keep every soldier in the best physical condition. Men supplied with proper food and clothing, and properly cared for do not require stimulants. Instead of preaching the prosaic arguments of the evils of intemperance, the British war office acted upon the injury arising from the greater evil of bad hygienic conditions. To avoid these bad conditions, it did not issue a million of pamphlets on the subject, but removed these conditions or prevented their existence. It was doing and not talking.

When the action of the British war department is followed by the social reformers, and the conditions of society are gradually changed, so that wretchedness and poverty and despair is not the lot of a large portion of the population, especially in the cities, the saloon question will be easily disposed of.

It is said that the proposition to give industrious and sober workmen an old age pension upon reaching their sixtieth year of age, will do more for the cause of total abstinence than all of the preaching, and lecturing, and the publication of harrowing literature on the evils of drink. Secure for every man a home, and you create a condition which will create to a large extent, a barrier against the aggressions of the rum bottle. If the temperance reformers will so fix it that every man who deserves it shall have land enough for a home, and will prevent such a holding of God's earth by a few persons, they will make the distillation of whiskey rather unprofitable.

It is indeed humiliating that one of the best illustrations of the proper method of advancing the cause of temperance should come from the detestable art of war, while an army of philanthropists continue to move in the dark.

## PROGRESS IN JAPAN.

The year 1898 will be memorable in the history of Parliamentary government in Japan. It was believed by many that owing to the vicious system of clan government, a revolution would follow the conflicts in the Diet. It was believed by many that the Japanese people failed to comprehend the principles of constitutional government, and would force the country back to rule of arbitrary government.

The enormous expenditures in the construction of a large navy, and the increase of the army, called for large additional taxation. It was concluded on all sides that increased revenue could be obtained only by the taxation

of land. So great was the opposition to such a tax by the land owners, the party dared to propose it. The needs of the nation demanded the increase, but the taxpayers did not dare to state their fortunes upon making it an issue before the people.

Marquis Ito fully appreciated the importance of the crisis, and resigned office with the hope that party, instead of clan, government would find strength to meet the issue. It was a bold movement and will probably be successful. The House of Representatives has passed the bill providing for the land tax. The farming classes, contrary to the expectations of the Progressivists, have recognized the justice of the measure and do not oppose it.

The action of the House is the first important evidence of the good sense and patriotism of the people in the conduct of government by party and not by clan. European statesmen, and foreigners residing in Japan have not expected that the local politicians would so quickly yield their local prejudices, and act for the common good.

The creation of a paper constitution by the act of the Emperor of Japan is one of the events of the latter part of the century. The successful working of that constitution is another and more important event.

## GEN. WASHINGTON'S NEUTRALITY.

President Dole, after he has read American history of the year 1793, will hardly expect to escape violent attacks from the professional politicians who want his office.

Curiously enough the matter of neutrality in the war between England and France was the occasion of the fierce attacks upon Gen. Washington by the political ancestors of the Only Candidate.

A large number of the American people advocated in 1793 an alliance between France and the United States in the pending war. President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality. This act called out the vituperative power of those who were opposed to it. Sparks, in his Life of Washington, says:

"Washington, for a time, was allowed to keep aloof from the contest. His character, revered by the people, shielded by their affection, and equally above reproach and suspicion, was too elevated a mark for the shafts of malice. But a crisis had now arrived, when the sacredness of virtue, and the services of a life spent in promoting the public weal, could no longer secure him from the assaults of party animosity. The enemies of the administration perceived that the attempt to execute their plans would be in vain, unless they could first weaken his influence by diminishing his popularity. 'It (this ungrateful work) was pursued with a perseverance, and sometimes with an acrimony, for which the best of causes could hardly afford an apology.'"

The organs, at that time, of the type known here as the Sewallianes, called Washington a "coward," and a "traitor." Henry Lee, in a letter to Washington, written in 1793, said:

"There are in all societies, at all times, a set of men anxious for change in the political machine, and fond of confusion. This class of men receive the aid of the wicked and abandoned of every description, and therefore in free countries are considered more numerous than they really are, because they are noisy, clamorous, and imprudent."

If Washington was subjected to such attacks, Mr. Dole, who does not claim to be his peer in virtues, and deeds, need not for a moment feel that he has any privilege of exemption from similar attacks.

## ELECT A SENATOR

As this is a government by the people, the people must now select and elect a person to serve as Senator in the place of Mr. Schmidt, resigned. It is to be assumed that the people know what kind of a person will properly represent them, and will designate the right man. It is the theory or practice of a class of politicians to instruct the people, and treat them as if they are quite incapable of having any minds of their own, and of designating persons who should represent them. The "masheen" was introduced for this purpose, and is very effective in supplying the sovereign people with ideas. The theory of our government is, however, that of self-rule. Will the people not meet and agree upon, and elect some person who will fill the vacant Senatorial office?

A pleasing prospect is unfolded to the Englishmen in Boer land who have thoughts of rising against the oppression with which they are ground down and hampered in commercial pursuits. The official organ of the Boer Government advises that when the clash comes the Britishers should be thrown into the deep shafts of their mines, with the debris of their machinery for costly shrouds. "This is from a paper of the people who shout that their Bible is their hand-book."

All of the aldermen of Chicago have been summoned before the grand jury to tell what they know of purchase of franchises from the officials of the municipality privately. It is added also that calls are out for the ex-aldermen.

## Could Not Sleep

Suffered With Dyspepsia and Unable to Do Her Work—Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I suffered with dyspepsia and could not do any kind of housework. I was very nervous and could not sleep. I heard so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla that I bought a bottle. I found it gave me relief and I bought six bottles. When I had taken them I was cured. I can now do my housework and can sleep well at night." MARY HANSEN, 173 Prospect Avenue, Helena, Montana.

"I have found Hood's Sarsaparilla excellent for building up and strengthening the system when it is in a run down or exhausted condition." Mrs. SARAH M. HOOKS, Red Lodge, Montana.

If you have decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Is the Best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1.50 for \$5.

**Hood's Pills** act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

## THE PASSING HOUR.

What will the Chamber of Commerce do?

The Salvation Army still maintains a war footing.

In the Senatorial vacancy, it is going to be a case of the office seeking the man?

Honolulu might acquire an exposition by annexing Omaha or San Francisco.

News of a five story building for Honolulu should summon back ghosts of grass houses.

It is said that the Mynah bird can talk. If this is so the present is an opportune time to speak.

This year should witness the introduction of horseless vehicles into Honolulu. The auto-mobile is now an established success.

It is believed that out of the present consideration in the United States Senate there may come into use a canal that will float something besides bonds.

On the score of being first in several details required of an illuminant, the Washington light, lately introduced here, is well named.

Convention calls are in order. Shall there be the common Honolulu spectacle of a mean squabble with nothing in particular at issue?

The chief allegation of a recent imaginary campaign conducted here should have an anchor sent after it, for it has undoubtedly reached bottom.

The United States Government has officially recognized Honolulu as a fit place for the acclimatization of mules for service in Manila. This is a rather doubtful compliment.

Now that Annexation has been accomplished, every paper on the Mainland is in favor of a cable to Hawaii. The average American wants all the news of his own country at least.

There is a vein of Julien D. Hayne all through the "confession" contributed to the New York World by "Jas. D. Hallen." He always had a weakness for "fin de seicle."

"Acrimonious diffuseness" is good, whether or no pat. It was used at Washington in describing the remarks of Rev. Mr. Osborne on the attitude of Bishop Willis here. The words might well be inscribed on a number of banners used in the controversy.

In looking over the United States mule transport ship Tacoma, now in this port there wells up the strange regret that the greatest Government on earth failed to make nearly as good travel accommodation for its soldiers as it has for its pack mules.

It is evident that the builders of the enabling act for the Territory of Hawaii did not consider that there might be an enormous increase in the volume of litigation here before Statehood could be reached. If the present rate keeps up the Supreme Bench must of necessity get behind in its work.

An application properly backed up might secure to the Islands here for a few months that cable ship that is to be used in establishing communication between the fly specks of the Pacific where the bandit and the robbing official is to be succeeded by men of American vim and enterprise.

The sugar fight in Chicago is attracting the attention that was riveted once on the wheat deal of young Leiter. The people are getting the fullest benefit in the clash between the Trust and its stubborn and wealthy rivals. The outcome will in all likelihood be a compromise of the corporation interests.

It may be all right to let the Exposition idea go to seed, but there will be a smile over the thing on the coast. Any town in California would pay a bonus of many thousands of dollars for the chance that Honolulu refuses to have forced upon her.

It is unique that in this country of American dominance socially, politically and commercially, base ball has far-died badly as against cricket. The '98

base ball season was a fiasco, while the '98 cricket season was the most successful in every way of record.

In a congratulatory cable sent to the States recently, Mr. Thomas Lipton, challenger for the American cup, expresses the wish that the Union Jack and the Star and Stripes may forever float side by side. Probably he hopes to make the coming yacht race a tie.

If the difficulties of the building boom here continue to multiply there may of necessity be resort to the old plan of having houses brought around the Horn. All of the Honolulu contractors are more than busy and the supply of material is short in many directions.

At a recent meeting of the Panama Canal Company there was held an executive session to consider whether or no Uncle Sam might be induced to buy a gold brick in the shape of the shadowy property of the French corporation.

It appears that at least the opium dealers are trying to have a stock of the drug on hand before the new tariff takes effect. But by their own activity the smugglers and dealers are smoked out of their holes and a goodly number of them with their plunder fall into the hands of the watchful police.

It is too bad that the Astor Battery did not come back from Manila this way. A number of Honolulu people wanted to inspect the braves and see if all of them had saved their manhood sets through the season of service. Aside, the Astor Battery men showed fighting quality of the highest order.

It was Christmas eve in Honolulu and the air was filled with music and mirth, with sweet strains of notes, gladsome laughter and words of cheer. The native serenaders were about playing their soft, feeling airs and singing their plaintive, touching songs. At the residence of a kamaaina the best of the Quintette club was engaged for an extended concert. Each number was a fresh delight. Finally there was a rendition so full of soul, so expressive, so from the heart, that the lady of the house leaned over the balustrade and in a voice full of emotion, intently in earnest, said: "Boys, I want you to play that at my grave." The leader of the "boys" made a reply that would shatter all the castle of dreamland in all time. He scented an opportunity for an afternoon of business and answered: "All right; next year?" The lady almost sobbed when she retorted that she hoped it would not be "next year." This incident rather marred the serenade. After that there was an annoying thought, though the stars were bright and the moon soft and the air balmy and laden with perfumes of the blossoms.

## HOWARD GODDARD.

A Beautiful Wedding at Central Union Church.

It was a pleasant though wholly unintentional coincidence that Central Union church was in its holiday attire for both a church social and the wedding of Margaret Hare Goddard and Walter Lincoln Howard last evening. Under the direction of Mrs. C. H. Herrick, Mrs. R. D. Mead and Mrs. W. R. Riley, the audience room of the church had been very tastefully decorated with palms, ferns and jasmine, the platform being transformed into a tropical tangle of luxuriant green.

To the stately measures of the bridal chorus from Lohengrin, with Professor Ingalls at the organ, the bride and her attendants came forward, the ushers, Messrs. F. C. Atherton, G. T. Kieugel, B. F. Beardsmore and R. W. Sharp leading the way. Then followed the bridesmaid, Miss Victoria Jordan, gowned in pink organdie, the little flower girls, Dora and Juliet Atwater, dressed in white, and last of all the bride, a queenly figure in a trailing robe of yellow brocade silk with a bouquet of roses.

Meanwhile, from the vestry the groom, with his best man, Mr. P. M. Pond, advanced to meet them. The tremulous tones of the organ breathed an accompaniment to the earnest words of the ring service by the pastor, Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid, were hushed to soft cadences during the prayer by Rev. G. L. Pearson and after the formal declaration of the new relationship and new duties and the solemn benediction burst out into the triumphant chords of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. As Mr. and Mrs. Howard passed up the aisle the flower girls scattered roses and carnations in their path, a token of the good wishes of their many friends both present and absent.

Among those present were Chief Justice Judd and Mrs. Judd, Dr. C. M. Hyde and Mrs. Hyde, W. A. Bowen, G. P. Castle, Chas. M. Cooke, F. H. Dodge and Mrs. Dodge, A. F. Cooke and Mrs. Cooke, F. W. Damon, F. J. Lowrey and Mrs. Lowrey, Oswald St. John Gilbert, Capt. T. H. Petrie and many others. Leaving the church, Mr. and Mrs. Howard drove to their new home on Beretania street, formerly known as the Rome cottage.

The value of the searchlight was clearly demonstrated at Santiago. Admiral Sampson says: "This was undoubtedly one of the most important elements in making the blockade successful, in that it made it impossible, as was stated on board the New York by the Captain of the Colon, for the Spanish squadron to leave at night. The entrance was by this means brilliantly lighted, so that the movements of the smallest boat could be seen within."